



Saturday Morning, Nov 9, 1867.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance  
or insure insertion.

## TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or  
the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and  
weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates  
and no exception will in future be made to this rule.An Apology for the Absentee Attorney  
General.

Mr Alston publishes a letter in this issue of the COLONIST defending the Attorney General from the charges brought against him. As we suspected yesterday, to a Council meeting at New Westminster is attributed the failure of Mr Crease to appear at the late Assizes; but we are of opinion that the "important public business" was hardly of as much moment to the Colony as the due administration of the law; and as nothing but harm to the country has resulted from similar engagements, would it not be better for all concerned if the Attorney General were to eschew future Council meetings and devote strict attention to those duties which he is so well paid for not performing? The practice of employing deputies is a bad one. Deputies are expensive luxuries that (to be paradoxical) should only be indulged in when necessary. Mr Alston says "that Mr Crease was on the point of starting by the steamer to attend the Assizes, but was detained," &c. It is evident from this statement that Mr Crease had left everything till the last moment—that he was not prepared to proceed with any of the cases—and that we were right when we charged him with negligence, for had he arranged his business properly, Mr Alston would have known where to have placed his hands on the papers intended for the Court. Our correspondent further says that our statements "that two murderers and a swindler were turned loose upon the community to renew their crimes" are "contrary to fact." But immediately after the denial he proceeds to state that "all the necessary subpoenas were served." How, then, Mr Alston, did it occur that although a medical witness "was in attendance at your request"—the sequel shows that you believed his attendance "necessary"—that he went away during the "confusion," and was not served with a subpoena until nearly twenty-four hours after the prisoner had been acquitted of the crime for the want of that very testimony. With the second case (Quital's) we have nothing to do. We made no charge concerning it. The third case, however, quite establishes our position. Here was an Indian who weeks ago killed another at Nanaimo, awaiting his trial. The depositions were sent to New Westminster, where they were detained in the hands of the Attorney General until after the Assizes were over. Why were they detained? Mr Alston says, in consequence of "bad weather, which postponed the arrival of the steamer." But how does it happen that Mr Crease's letter delegating his authority to our correspondent did not lay over from the same cause? How could one document come on without the other if ordinary care had been observed by the Attorney General? The explanation is simply absurd, and the conviction is irresistible: Like the subpoena that ought to have been served on the medical witness, the depositions were forgotten until too late to be of any service. Then there was the case of a swindler—which Mr Alston singularly avoids. Why did not the prosecution send its own witnesses notice to produce the check? Why suffer them to come into Court unprepared with the written evidence of the man's guilt? The check was forgotten, too, and the criminal escaped. Here then, we have three (Mr Alston says there were four) distinct instances of the failure of justice through the ignorance, carelessness or moral cowardice of the Attorney General, who, whether he shirked his duty or merely neglected it, is not the less deserving of censure. Then there was the same official's egregious blunder in appointing Mr Alston to a position that a local statute says distinctly he shall not occupy. Mr Alston thinks that the blunder was justified by precedent—he having been "allowed during the whole year to practice in Court without objection being made." Surely, our correspondent is too erudite a lawyer to require to be told that it is not within the province of the Judge to raise the objection. The objection must come from another—the question must be "brought to the notice" of the Court. The moment it was properly brought the precedent was established—Mr Alston was ruled out of Court. The Judge had no choice in the matter. Mr Alston, in concluding, says that the Attorney General is free from blame, and that he "writes in order that the public may be rightly informed."

If Mr Crease is not to blame, who is the delinquent? Is it Mr Alston? We answer, no; yet Mr Alston, with a meritorious display of self-abnegation, endeavors to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of Mr Crease to his own. The responsibility of the Attorney General, however, cannot be condoned by any such Damon and Pythias attempt on the part of a disinterested friend. Mr Crease should have come to Victoria before the last steamer left New Westminster, arranged the cases for the Crown, and then, if he was called away, or if he feared to face the Chief Justice, there could have been no failure of justice,—at least, not from the causes we have described. On the whole, we think that Mr Alston's letter will rather injure than benefit his distinguished client's cause.

## Re Absentee Attorney General.

Victoria, Nov. 8.

ERROR BRITISH COLONIST:—Much as I would desire to abstain from the notice of newspaper criticism, I am compelled, in justice to an absent person, to ask for the insertion of the following remarks upon an article in your paper which appeared this morning, headed "An Absentee Attorney General." But before I proceed to notice the article, I may inform you that in the letter of authority given to me the Attorney General states that he was on the point of starting by the steamer to attend the Assizes, but was detained on important Government business. This was mentioned in Court, and the letter handed up to the Chief Justice. The article states that Mr Crease ought to have known that I was prevented from practising, and that "the consequence was a failure of justice in at least three cases. Two murderers and a swindler are turned loose upon the community to renew their crimes as occasion may offer. In these cases no subpoenas had been served, no depositions copied, no writs issued." Now, I assert, that these statements so made are directly contrary to the fact.

In the first place, Mr Crease knew that I had been allowed on many occasions, and during the whole of this year, to practise in Court without any objection being made, or any hint from the Judge, who is at least of course as well acquainted with the law as the Attorney General. The restraint, therefore, if there exists one, had become obsolete.

Secondly, with regard to the three cases mentioned, and which were severely commented upon by the Court, I assert that in all the necessary subpoenas were served and depositions were copied. What writs could have been issued J cannot imagine, nor can the writer of the article probably inform me.

In the first case (that of Sihook, an Indian)

the medical witness was in attendance at my request to prove the nature of the wound, but in the confusion which ensued on the objection being made to my appearance he withdrew, supposing, I imagine, that his presence was not of great moment. By no possibility could the Indian have been convicted of the charge of murder, if all the medical gentlemen in town had given evidence of the wound, and the testimony obtainable was utterly inconclusive. But if I had not been interfered with, the medical testimony, such as it was, would have been forthcoming.

In the second case (that of Quitall, another Indian) it was stated in Court that a failure of justice had occurred, because no post mortem examination had taken place. Now the death took place more than a year before the depositions were sent to the Attorney General. To blame that gentleman, therefore, for not directing an examination to be had, is simply unjust and ridiculous.

In the third case, the depositions were sent from Nanaimo to New Westminster and would have arrived here in time if the bad weather had not postponed the arrival of the steamer till the Assizes were over.

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## Declination.

Nov. 8, 1867.

ERROR BRITISH COLONIST:—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to state that I was nominated to-day as a Councillor for Johnson street Ward, without my consent; having always been opposed to so small a community being incorporated, I could not consistently accept the position if elected.

THOMAS CHADWICK.

## South America.

PERU.

Dates from Lima and Callao are to the 28th of September.

It is said that the clergy, people and troops in and around Arequipa have fraternized with the revolutionary forces, and made common cause against the government. The following telegram was received in Italy on the 23d ultimo: "The revolution has triumphed! Col. Tines is killed. Cauceno and Alvisuri are in command of the patriots. No disorder."

The port of Italy has been declared by the Government to be closed until the restoration of tranquility. Many arrests have already been made in Lima of persons suspected of being in communication with the leaders of the "new revolution."

CHILE.

Owing to the approximation of the great National Festival—the "18th of September"—the anniversary of Chilean independence from the yoke of Spain, trade in Valparaiso was at a stand-still. The preparations for a due observance of the great day were this year on a grand scale. Private firms vied with the authorities in their efforts to do honor to the national holiday.

George Petrie, the general agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, had arrived at Valparaiso from Callao, and immediately proceeded to Santiago to confer with the Government for the purpose of adjusting a contract for the establishment of a new line of steamers between Chile and Europe, touching at Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent and a French port (not named) via the Straits of Magellan.

## By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

## LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 4.—The Pacific Mail steamship Golden Age, which left Panama October 26, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings about one thousand passengers and an unusual number of families.

Four dull, nothing doing beyond small jobbing; trade quotations remaining at \$7487 25 for superfine, in qr sks; and \$7 75@\$8 for extra, in qr sks. Wheat market remarkably quiet, under decline of sixpence in Liverpool; holders are more disposed to sell; good to choice shipping quoted at \$2 50@\$2 75, though parties are holding for higher figures. Small sales of barley at \$1 60@\$1 85. The stock of potatoes large and market weak. Humboldt at \$1 70, Bodega \$1 50@\$1 60, Pigeon Point \$1 70, Mission \$1 25@\$1 35.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday evening at 1407, 1094. Legal tenders dull at 714, bringing 72 selling.

Arrived, November 2—Barb Milan, 9 days from Port Discovery; brig Crime, 9 days from Port Ludlow; schooner Legal Tender, 9 days from Steilacoom.

November 3d—Barl Rival, 8 days from Port Discovery, lumber to S. L. Mastick & Co.

8:20, p. m.—The Western Union Telegraph Co.'s bark Onward is telegraphed as coming up the harbor; she brings the remaining portion of the operators and employees of the Company from the Arctic.

Dominion of Canada.

QUEBEC.

In view of the early meeting of the first Parliament in this dominion, the City Council Board decided to take active measures to procure an early meeting of the International Board of Trade in Montreal, composed of the delegates from all the provinces, to consider the following important question: The tariff rate, Intercolonial railway, uniform currency, the silver question, the reduction of postage, the shipping and navigation regulations, international and maritime law, &c.

The shipbuilders held a meeting yesterday to consider the best means of protecting themselves against the unreasonable associations.

The carpenters and caulkers resolved not to enter into any contract or employ any member of an association at new work from this date.

It is not easy to name the future leader of the opposition of Ontario. None of the elected men are very fit to succeed Mr. Brown, who, by the way, is going to Scotland, if he has not already gone; but report says he wishes Mr. Edward Blake to succeed him, who is member for one of the ridings of Durham. One would, however, think that Mr. Alex McKenzie would be the man; for he is experienced, a steadfast reformer, and a friend of Mr. Brown.

A volunteer rifleman in Canada recently fired 120 shots at a target at distances of 500 to 1000 yards, and missed but five times, although no sighted shot were fired. He would be a dangerous man for the Fenians.

A fire broke out on Saturday night in Alderman Kirkham's stables, and before the progress of the flames could be arrested six buildings were destroyed. The loss by fire is very heavy.

ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Sept 26 b, 1867.—The weather continues favorable for the exhibition and the city is crowded with visitors including more than the usual number of Americans. The Canada Company's prize for fall wheat was awarded to T. Cullis, of Northumberland; the wheat weighed over sixty-three pounds. The show of grain is altogether inferior. The stock and other departments are equal to previous years.

KINGSTON, Sept 25th.—The Provincial Fair at this place is attended by many thousands of people. There are no American entries of any importance. The show of live stock is very fine, but the machinery is inferior.

OTTAWA, Sept 28th.—All the members except Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Archibald were present at the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday.

The day of meeting for the Parliament of Canada has been decided upon and referred to the Governor General for his sanction.

Hon. McDougal, in a speech at a concert last night, said he had received a communication from a politician in Newfoundland, stating that the Parliament about to assemble there would pass resolutions asking admission into the Confederation. Also, that at the session to be held at Ottawa resolutions would be passed, and sanctioned by the Imperial government, admitting the Hudson Bay Territory.

The garrison of the capital is to be strengthened, and the City Council have offered \$2000 toward barracks accommodation if the commander of the forces will station a battalion in Ottawa for three years.

The First Battalion Sixtieth rifles is coming out here from Malta.

OTTAWA, Sept 24.—Parliament has again prorogued to the 2nd of November. Only two constituencies now—Gaspé and Chicoutimi—have not elected their representatives. The result of the election is as follows:

Ministerial. Opposition Nova Scotia returns..... 1 10 New Brunswick returns.. 10 4 Quebec returns..... 50 15 Ontario returns..... 47 35

Total..... 108 73 Ministerial majority..... 35

A majority of thirty-five votes in the House of Commons is enough to work with.

**Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills** are prepared expressly for the cure of those diseases that have their origin in impure blood and foul and vitiated humors, and for 35 years they have proved that in all eruptive skin diseases, in all miasmic and scrophulous or cancerous diseases, and in every form of ulcerous and scabious disease, these two great remedies never fail in effecting a cure.

The Breath of Flowers!

The breath of the rarest tropical flowers, fragrant and imperishable, is transposed into that most exquisite of all modern perfumes, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORAL WATER, suited alike for the chamber, the toilet, and the bath.

"J" As there are worthless counterfeits offered for sale, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

GEORGE PETRIE, the general agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, had arrived at Valparaiso from Callao, and immediately proceeded to Santiago to confer with the Government for the purpose of adjusting a contract for the establishment of a new line of steamers between Chile and Europe, touching at Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent and a French port (not named) via the Straits of Magellan.

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## Medical.

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,  
And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:  
*Seroful and Serofulous Affections, such  
as Tumors, Ulcers, Skin Eruptions,  
Pimples, Boils, and all Skin Diseases;*  
OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & CO. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered from various jabs and stings, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and coat, and my schoolmen with some solicitude was afraid to let me loose because of the disease. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you proposed an active "Sarsaparilla." I knew that your reputation for anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advised, small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. Now I am well again. I can now walk and the sun, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

**St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Ergysipsel, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.**

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., that Sir J. C. Ayer has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Ergysipsel* by large doses of the same; says his cures the common *Erupsiones* by constantly.

**Bronchitis, Gout or Stretched Neck.**

Zachariah L. Pease, of Texan, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Gout*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

**Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.**

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most sincerely thank you for sending your agent to say I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alternative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. It has cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa, & uterine swellings, which were caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements." Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could find, has been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and proved effectual. After taking it regularly eight weeks no symptom of the disease remained."

**Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.**

New Orleans, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have had many proofs of the value of the constituents for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *General and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate, and torn his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla easily taken cured him in four weeks.

Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to your Sarsaparilla, which was the ulceration healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfigurement to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. This had been removed to the weather and in a day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy, especially in those remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

**Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.**

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled every physician in the country. In spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine.

Jules Getchell of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted with a severe complaint, which destroyed my health. I tried everything, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espey, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, which I did, and it worked, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

**Skin Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.**

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space will not admit their names. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

**Erysipelas, Herpetic Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.**

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been reported to us from all parts of the world. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF COUGH, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Convulsive Patients in Advanced Stages of the Disease.**

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is hard to find evidence of its virtues. Its unusual excellence for colds and colds, and its truly wonderful cure of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some persons suffering from its effects. Those living far from their midst of victims over the world and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now done more to heal it than it did when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**MOORE, & CO.**

CORNER OF Yates and Langley Streets

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for

**Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affectons.**

It is the Physician's cure for

**GOOT,**

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of

**FEVER, AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN,**

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sicknesses of Pregnancy. Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY

**DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,**

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S MAGNEA," and see if Dinneford & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

do 11 a w

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.**

From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. H. Ward are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their aim for many years has been to construct Implements which are lighter, easier to work, and will prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the public.

Catalogues, with full particulars, sent free on application.

London Office—4, Cheapside, three doors from St. Paul's. jct 11 y

Catalogues can be obtained of the Publisher.

**UNDERTAKING.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING a complete stock on hand, is now prepared to accept an order for the same, on the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

The Trade supplied.

no 2 R. LEWIS

**NOTICE**

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will only accept COIN for REVENGE as well as for

any other payments to be made to me.

EDWARD LOWENBERG

\* Orders to be made payable by London Houses.

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## Groceries and Provisions.

**LEA & PERRINS'**

CELEBRATED

## Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEUR

TO BE

**THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.**

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THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

oc 22

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.